

MUST DEPEND ON STATE COURT

Attorney Has No Faith in Merger Case in Federal Supreme Court.

MANY FINANCIERS TO BE EXAMINED

All Who Took Part in the Formation of the Northern Securities Company to Be Tried by a Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—George Alfred Lamb, the attorney in charge of the two suits filed against the Northern Securities company, left this evening for Minneapolis to take up his work at the hearing in the power case set for next week.

HOLIDAY IN SCHLEY'S HONOR

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 31.—Admiral and Mrs. Schley are the guests of Nashville tonight and the city is in holiday attire in their honor.

The train bearing them from Louisville was met at Bowling Green, Ky., today by a committee of Nashville's citizens, who escorted them to the city.

This decorated Union station was packed with a mass of cheering humanity as the train rolled in a few minutes before 9 o'clock tonight.

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ADMIT FIRST WILL IN TRIAL

Court Allows Introduction of Document by Which Prosecution Gains Victory.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Exciting developments came at the close of this evening's session of the trial of Albert T. Patrick, charged with murdering William Marsh Rice, the late president of the Northern Securities company.

On the other hand, the defense scored a telling point when Mr. Rice, Jr., nephew of the millionaire, admitted that by the 1896 will he was bequeathed the \$24,000 indebtedness and that he and nine other heirs had signed an agreement with the trustees of the Rice institute whereby the heirs would get \$75,000 altogether if the 1896 will was probated.

Henry Oliver of Montreal, formerly general manager of the Merchants' and Planters' Oil company of Houston, Tex., testified to the connection of Mr. Rice with the oil company. He said that just before Rice's death the company drew a draft on him for a large sum of money, to be used at the works of the company.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 31.—E. Augustus Heine last night when interviewed as to a rumor that he had sold out his mining possessions to the Amalgamated Copper Mining company, refused to give any information whatever upon the rumor, saying: "I decline to give any information whatever on the subject."

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The Colorado Gold and Silver Mining company, capital \$1,000,000, was incorporated in London today. The incorporators are: Edwin D. Kennedy and John Swift of New York; R. W. Worthington M. Jacobs of Hutherford, N. J.

Marriage Licenses. Marriage licenses were granted the following yesterday: Name and Residence. Age. Fernando C. Chorn, Omaha, 27. Theodor Brothmann, Omaha, 27. John Weidinger, Omaha, 24. Mary Shoup, Omaha, 22.

RECALL INJUNCTION HEARING. Judge Keyser returned Friday afternoon from Nebraska City, where he has been hearing the case against the city council is to be taken up before him Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in room No. 5 in the Bee building.

Sarah Klipatich is suing for divorce from James Klipatich, to whom she is married. The divorce is alleged non-support. Officer S. E. Fisk has taken the place of Sam Riegleman as emergency officer at the police station. Riegleman's name has not yet been reported.

Robt. Lanerick and Frank Williams, charged with holding up Cliff Cole's place, The North Omaha, were examined in Justice Crawford's court and were held to the district court in bonds of \$1,000 each. The Nebraska convention held at Milwaukee this week, returned Friday morning from St. Paul, Minn., where they were very influential in the convention.

The Omaha Bridge & Terminal company, in its answer to the petition of Adam Riegleman for the removal of the bridge, admits that the roundhouse did fall on Adam one cold November day two years ago, but that Adam was injured by the fall of the structure.

At the Thursday meeting of the Letter Carriers' association A. J. Latoy was elected president, C. H. Creighton vice president, and J. H. Moore secretary. Newton treasurer. The association is planning to install a gymnasium in the federal building as soon as the necessary money and permission can be secured from the Treasury department.

The manager of the Crescent Concert company, who was arrested at Milford Wednesday, by John G. Moore, of the Omaha police, is charged with giving a public entertainment for pay without the necessary license. The manager was held by the United States commissioner, holding that no case had been made before the entertainment was given.

The Kansas City Commercial club is making arrangements for an excursion to points in Omaha territory during the month of February. The excursion will start on Feb. 10, and will be held at the club. It was decided to start the excursion February 10, and will be held at the club. It was decided to start the excursion February 10, and will be held at the club.

Noncommissioned officers for the independent troop of cavalry recently organized in this city were appointed by Captain Greenleaf after a competitive drill Thursday night. The officers named are: Fred Miller, first sergeant; C. H. Shearer, second sergeant; Ingram, Hancock, Patterson, E. Humphrey, duty sergeants; Grothel, Moore, Baum, Hamlin, corporals. A school for noncommissioned officers will be held every Monday evening in room 638, Paxton block.

Examinations for positions under the United States civil service are announced as follows for Omaha: February 26, assistant in pathology and assistant in embryology, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, paying a salary of \$1,200 per annum; February 27, meat inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry, applicants must be graduates of veterinary colleges, salary from \$200 to \$400 per year; March 4, trainmaster, quartermaster's department at large, salary \$1,200 per year; March 4 and 5, machine designer, United States mint, salary \$450 per day.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. E. M. Searle, Jr., of Ogallala is at the Merchants. M. Allen of Gothenburg, Neb., is registered at the Her Grand. P. E. McKillip, a banker of Humphrey, Neb., is in the city. A. N. Baun, a lawyer from St. Paul, Neb., is registered at the Henshaw. Misses Edith Yerrington and Ida Hawley of the Burghomastere company are staying at the Her Grand.

Messrs. P. F. Nuss and J. J. Ocheney, merchants of Sutton, Neb., are at the Delone while in Omaha on business. Dr. and Mrs. V. T. McGillycuddy are at the Merriam for a few days, on their way to San Francisco from New York. W. R. Beddoe, Burlington, is staying at the Merchants while on business in this city. Judge and Mrs. Isaac Powers of Norfolk are in Omaha and will be the guests of their daughter, Mrs. H. L. Whitney, over Sunday.

IN THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Peter Cooper Hewitt's New Light Throws Arc Lamps in the Shade.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE INVENTION

Electrical Development in the Old World Observed by Americans—Prospective Passing of the "Hello Girl."

Over the entrance to the house of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at 12 West Thirty-first street, New York, there hung last Friday night what looked like a column of colored light, eight, about four inches in diameter and four feet high. It gave a brilliant illumination to the street for nearly half a block.

Beneath these lights, which looked like big candles, sat several hundred members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to listen to the reading of a paper on "Electric Gas Lamps and Gas Electrical Resistance Phenomena" by the young inventor of the lamps, Peter Cooper Hewitt, son of the late Albert P. Hewitt.

Some six or eight years ago Mr. Hewitt came to the conclusion that a better and cheaper light than that supplied by either the arc or incandescent lamps could be obtained by the use of a gas as the conductor instead of the filament of an incandescent lamp. He began experimenting in his laboratory in the tower of Madison Square Garden, with the result that he has obtained such a light and except for the perfection of a few details is ready to put it on the market.

Mr. Hewitt's lamp consists simply of a glass tube with a bulb at one end, into which he introduces the gas generated from mercury. The tubes, when filled, are connected with the ordinary electric power in any building and the current turned on. The gas acts as the conductor and the foot of the tube is turned on by a switch.

The lamps attached to the gallery gave a light equal to that of about 200 candles, while the one which hung from the ceiling and the one over the entrance of the house seemed to have about the same power. Mr. Hewitt says that he can produce his light at about one-eighth the cost of the incandescent lamps and about one-third the cost of arc lamps and gas lamps.

Explanation of the Inventor. In the course of his paper Mr. Hewitt said: "The mercury gas lamps exhibited are operated on the standard Edison 110 volt direct current installed in this building, and lamps of this class consume amounts of current varying from one to six amperes, and the efficiency is approximately one-half that of an incandescent lamp. Under better conditions as high an efficiency power has been obtained, determined by careful and accurate measurements. I have made lamps with diameter of bore less than one-eighth of an inch, and as large as three inches in diameter, and three inches in length up to over ten feet, giving from less than ten candles up to fully 3,000. Lamps of very small bore give more trouble in manufacture and operation than those of moderate size. Lamps of inch diameter and greater diameter of bore have been constructed and operated, but with poor results for various diameters obtained. There appears no reason why lamps may not be made of any size required and of any desired candle power per inch within wide limits, the only limit appearing being that imposed by softening of the glass when the heat is applied. The general rules for their construction are established regarding their operation hold good so far as examined, and it is possible to predetermine with almost absolute accuracy the voltage, current consumption and candle power of a lamp when the manufacture is perfect." "The light produced by pure mercury gas comprised orange yellow, lemon yellow, green, blue, blue violet and violet and although all shades of these colors may not be present, their absence would not detract from the effect. For some purposes the lack of red in the spectrum is objectionable, but for many uses it is a positive advantage. "For shop work, draughting, reading and other work where the eye is called upon for continued strain, the reading upon an advanced lamp for I have found light with a red in the spectrum less tiring to the eye than with it. It is possible to transform some waves of this light, especially the yellow light, into red light, and thus in a measure to overcome this defect where required for general use. The moderate amount of ordinary incandescent light interspersed with the mercury gas electric light serves to supply the deficiency, and the mixture may be made most satisfactory. For ordinary street lighting purposes the mercury gas lamp is available. It is not important that the red should be noticed that this light has very great penetrating power and seems to be effective through greater distances than an equivalent amount of measured candle power from the ordinary incandescent lamp. This may be due to the fact that the waves of the red light are less penetrating than those waves which are present in the mercury light and hence the least valuable portion of the spectrum having such illuminating effects is omitted, and the energy is practically expended in the more useful portions of the spectrum. "When it is considered that this light, when obtained with mercury gas, has an efficiency at least eight times as great as that obtained by the ordinary incandescent lamp, it will be appreciated that it has its use in places where the lack of red is not important, for the economy of operation will much more than compensate for the somewhat unnatural color given to illuminated objects."

Passing of the Hello Girl. "Hello, Central" was one of the Nineteenth century's pet phrases, with its answering cry, in dulcet or sharp tones from a trolley pole, except that these contacts are raised and lowered from the front instead of from the rear of the car. The locomotives carry their own motors, not only one, but four of them, all heavily charged and all in use at the one time. The line between Boston and Zosson extends through an open country. There is little or no traffic over this route, and the cars can speed along unimpeded by wagons, street crossings or pedestrians. If the invention is adopted by the traction and railroad companies of Germany, most of the lines will have to be altered. The cars, through the business section will have to be done away with and the lines run along the outskirts of the town. Cross tracks will be avoided as much as possible, and where it is necessary to run through built-up localities elevated roads will be used.

On the contrary, he who "calls up" now, if he be on the line of the new telephone, per inch as they are, put in and pull out plugs, and when the subscriber is driven to the verge of desperation not infrequently to "talk back."

Had the other end of the wire been a pivot, the dial moves easily and quickly. It moves back to its place automatically. If 2,741 is the number to be called, the man inserts his finger in the No. 2 hole and makes the first movement. For Nos. 7, 4 and 1 he waits the dial in the same way as the dial finally comes back to its starting point he presses a button just below. At the other end of the bell is already ringing. The connection has been made, the person called in four or five seconds.

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PROGRAM FOR THE TRAIN

Itinerary is Made Public by Committee on Arrangements.

INCLUDES THE TRAIN MOVEMENTS ONLY

Schedule Containing the Details of the Entertainment Arrangements at Various Stopping Points is Not Yet Prepared.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The committee on arrangements for Prince Henry's reception today made public the full itinerary of the prince as it stands finally approved by the railroad authorities. This itinerary governs only the train movements of the party.

The details of the entertainment to be extended to the prince at each point probably will form the subject of a further itinerary, which will be drawn up when the committee on arrangements has informed itself as to the plans of the local committees of reception. The itinerary for the train is as follows:

Sunday, February 2.—Via Pennsylvania railroad, leave New York, special ferry from Twenty-third street (eastern time) 12 o'clock midnight. Train to be in position for occupancy at Jersey City at 10 p. m. Saturday.

Monday, February 3.—Leave Jersey City at 1 a. m.; arrive Baltimore at 3 a. m.; stop twenty minutes; leave Baltimore at 3:20 a. m.; arrive Washington at 5:30 a. m.; day and evening in Washington; train to be in position for occupancy at 10 p. m. via Pennsylvania railroad, leave Washington at 12 o'clock midnight.

Tuesday, February 4.—Arrive Jersey City at 7 a. m.; breakfast on train; by special steamer, leave Jersey City at 8 a. m.; arrive Shrewsbury at 10:30 a. m.; lunch at 10:30 a. m.; leave Shrewsbury at 11:30 a. m.; arrive Annapolis at 12:30 p. m.; visit to naval academy and luncheon; leave Annapolis at 2 p. m.; arrive in Washington at 4 p. m.

Wednesday, February 5.—Via Pennsylvania railroad, leave New York, special ferry from Twenty-third street at 12:30 a. m.; arrive Jersey City at 10 p. m. Wednesday.

Thursday, February 6.—Leave Jersey City at 10:30 a. m.; arrive in Washington at 3 a. m.; Thursday in Washington.

Friday, February 7.—Arrive in Washington at 9:30 a. m.; arrive in Annapolis at 10:30 a. m.; visit to naval academy and luncheon; leave Annapolis at 2 p. m.; arrive in Washington at 4 p. m.

Saturday, March 1.—Via Pennsylvania railroad, leave Washington at 12:30 a. m.; train to be in position for occupancy at Jersey City at 10 p. m. Saturday.

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Tuesday, March 4.—Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad; leave Chicago at 2 p. m.; arrive at Milwaukee at 4 p. m.; train to be in position for occupancy during stay.

Wednesday, March 5.—Arrive Chicago at 12:30 p. m.; leave Chicago at 2 p. m.; arrive in Buffalo at 1:30 p. m.; stop fifteen minutes; via New York Central; leave Buffalo at 2:30 p. m.; arrive in Niagara Falls at 4:30 p. m.; two hours and fifteen minutes at Niagara Falls; train to be in position for occupancy during stay.

Thursday, March 6.—Via Boston & Albany railroad; arrive Boston at 10 a. m.; day and evening in Boston; train to be in position for occupancy during stay.

Friday, March 7.—Via Boston & Albany railroad; leave Boston at 2 a. m.; arrive in West Point at 2 p. m.; arrive in West Point at 2 p. m.; arrive in West Point at 2 p. m.

Saturday, March 8.—Via Boston & Albany railroad; arrive Boston at 10 a. m.; day and evening in Boston; train to be in position for occupancy during stay.

Sunday, March 9.—Via Boston & Albany railroad; arrive Boston at 10 a. m.; day and evening in Boston; train to be in position for occupancy during stay.

Monday, March 10.—Via Pennsylvania railroad, leave New York, special ferry from Twenty-third street at 12:30 a. m.; arrive Jersey City at 10 p. m. Monday.

Tuesday, March 11.—Via Pennsylvania railroad, leave Jersey City at 10:30 a. m.; arrive in Washington at 3 a. m.; Tuesday in Washington.

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IRRITABLE WOMEN

Should be Pitied—Not Blamed—Men Don't Understand How They Suffer When They Cry, "Oh, Don't Speak to Me."

All manner of extravagant expressions are possible when a woman's nerves are overwrought. The spasm at the top of the wind pipe or bronchial tubes, "ball rising in the throat," violent beating of the heart, laughing and crying by turns, muscular spasms (throwing the arms about), frightened by the most insignificant occurrences—are all symptoms of a hysterical condition and serious derangement of the female organs.

Any female complaint may produce hysterics, which must be regarded as a symptom only. The cause, however, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which acts at once upon the organ afflicted and the nerve centres, dispelling effectually all those distressing symptoms.



Mrs. Lewis Says: "I Feel Like a New Person, Physically and Mentally."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I wish to speak a good word for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. For years I had ovarian trouble and suffered everything from nervousness, severe headache, and pain in back and abdomen. I had consulted different physicians, but decided to try your medicine, and I soon found it was giving me much relief. I continued its use and now am feeling like a new person, physically and mentally, and am glad to add one more testimonial to the value of your remedy."—Mrs. M. H. Lewis, 2108 Valentine Ave., Tremont, New York, N.Y.

Writing to Mrs. Pinkham is the quickest and surest way to get the right advice about all female troubles. Her address is Lynn, Mass. She advises women free. Following is an instance:

Mrs. Haven's First Letter to Mrs. Pinkham. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I would like your advice in regard to my troubles. I suffer every month at time of menstruation, and flow so much, and for so long that I become very weak, also get very dizzy. I am troubled with a discharge before and after menses, have pains in ovaries so bad sometimes that I can hardly get around, have sore feeling in lower part of bowels, pain in back, bearing-down feeling, a desire to pass urine frequently, with pains in passing it; have leucorrhoea, headache, fainting spells, and sometimes have hysteria. My blood is not in good condition. Hoping to hear from you, I am, Mrs. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa." (June 3, 1899.)

Mrs. Haven's Second Letter. "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for what you have done for me. I suffered for four years with womb troubles. Every month I flowed very badly. I got so bad that I could hardly do my work. Was obliged to sit or lie down most of the time. I doctored for a long time, but obtained no relief. I began using your remedies—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier, Sensitive Wash and Liver Pills—and now feel like a new woman."—Mrs. EMMA HAVEN, 2508 South Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa. (Feb. 1, 1900.)

\$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, \$5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were obtained by getting the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD